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Alexandria AND COMMERCIAL



Advertiser INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. II.]

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1802.

[No. 433]

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction
Room,
Rum in bls. Soap in boxes,
Cherry Bounce in } Candies do.
barrels. } Chocolate do.
Sugar in bls. Hyfonskin Tea in
Gin in casks, } cheets.

Also,
A quantity of DRY GOODS,
Amongst which, are
Chintzes, Calicoes,
Bombazets, Chintz Shawls,
Durants, Flag Handkerchiefs,
Calimancoes, Check do.
German Dowlas, Sewing Silks,
Russia Sheetting, Threads & Tapes.

Likewise,
3 bales INDIA MUSLIN,
a large quantity of
READY MADE CLOTHES,
and a number of other articles.
THOMAS MOORE,
May 1 Auctioneer.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store,
Rum in hogheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhd's.
Sugar in hhd's and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely
afforted.

ALSO,
A variety of DRY GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Superfine cloth and Kerfimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Osnaburges,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambric and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sewing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.
P. G. MARSTELLER,
May 1 Vendue-Master.

For Sale, or to Rent,

THE unexpired lease of a HOUSE and
LOT, on Queen street, with a BAKE
HOUSE thereon; the lease has 3 years
to run. The stand is good for business,
and is well known, having been occupied
for a length of time by a baker. For par
ticulars apply to
THOMAS SIMMS,
Prince Street
March 20.

Just Received,

and for sale at this Office,
Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH
on the Bill for repealing the late Judici
ary Act.

GERMAN LINENS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
Best white Ticklenburg,
Second qual. do.
Brown do.
Osnaburges,
Brown Hempen Rolls,
White do.
Hessian do.
Brown Holland and Dowlas.
ALSO ON HAND,
A Quantity of
Turk's Island, Isle of May, and
Cadiz SALT.
December 29.

FOR SALE,
The Cargo of the brig Little
Sally, capt. Cozens,
From Rhode-Island, now landing and
consisting of

French Brandy,
Holland Gin (entitled to drawback)
Country Gin,
West-India Rum, N. England do.
Loaf Sugar,
Castile Soap, Tanner's Oil,
R. I. Cheese of an excellent quality,
Soal Leather,
Russia and raven's Duck and Sheettings,
Cordage, 1 bale of Ticklenburgs, &c.
For Sale, Freight or Charter,
The said brig Little Sally, burthen
about 650 barrels, an excellent vessel and
well equipped. Apply to
J. G. LADD.
Jan. 4.

FOR SALE,
A Negro Man, about 25 or
26 years of age—accustomed to house
work and waiting at table—being strong
and active he may be otherwise employed
at the pleasure of the purchaser. Apply
to the printers.
March 29.

Paper Hangings.

JUST RECEIVED, BY
Cotton & Stewart,
A large and general assortment of Paper
Hangings, consisting of upwards of 40 dif
ferent patterns with elegant borders.
April 7.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale by the subscriber,
A QUANTITY OF
Double Gloucester Cheese,
FRESH FRUIT
of almost every description, and a general
assortment of groceries.
ABEL WILLS.
April 15.

Ship General Hunter,
CAPTAIN ADAMSON,
Arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a
cargo of excellent
SALT
For the Fisheries.
ALSO, A FEW
Crates of Liverpool Earthen Ware.
We will sell this cargo on moderate
terms for ready cash, or notes negotiable
in the Bank of Alexandria at 60 days.
The ship will take in freight for Liver
pool. R. T. HOOE, & Co.
April 8.

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE term of copartnership existing un
der the firm of JAMES RUSSELL and
Co. will expire by contract on the first
day of next April: all those indebted
thereto are respectfully solicited to call and
pay their balances, and such as have claims
against said firm will please present them
for settlement.
JAMES RUSSELL,
JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform
his friends, that he purposes carrying on
business, as usual, in the same place, and
will be thankful for a continuance of their
custom.
JAMES RUSSELL.
March 11.

For Sale,

Antigua Rum by the hhd.
Raisins by the box,
Sugar by the barrel,
Dates, fresh from the coast of Barbary,
With a variety of other
FRUITS and GROCERIES.
ABEL WILLS.
Jan. 11.

Printing in all its variety exe
cuted at this office.

FOR SALE,
At R. and J. Gray's
Book Store, King street,
THE GLOSSER:
A Satirical Poem—by Giles Julap, of
Chotank, Virginia. Price 62½ cents.

Also,
Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH
On the Judiciary Bill. 25 cents.
Clerical Candidates. Price 25 cents. An
Essay on the Mineral qualities of the
Sweet Springs of Virginia. By D
John Baltzel. Price 25 cents.
April 24.

FOR SALE,
At Cotton and Stewart's
Book Store, Royal street,
THE GLOSSER:
Satirical Poem—By Giles Julap, of Cho
tank, Virginia. Price 62½ cents.

Also,
Mr. BAYARD'S SPEECH
On the Judiciary Bill.
April 24.

LOTS FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD,
At public Auction, on the premises, on
Wednesday, the 12th of May, at twelve
o'clock,
An half acre Lot of Ground,
situated on Fairfax and Duke streets, of
which lot several divisions are made for
house lots to accommodate purchasers, a
plan of which will be shewn on the day of
sale. One fourth of the money it is ex
pected will be paid down, the balance in
twelve months, with interest: Also, se
curity therefor will be taken by a deed of
trust on the property, and the lots so pur
chased will be then conveyed by good
deeds, by
DAVID HENLEY.
April 24.

Robert T. HOOE and Co.
HAVE RECEIVED,
By the brig Neptune, about 1500 bushels
Turk's Island Salt,
and 30 puncheons Grenada Rum, of which
part is old, and fit for immediate use.
Also, a few hhd's. Molasses.
April 21.

Calumny Detected and Exposed!

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale at this office, price 12½ cents,
OBSERVATIONS

AND
DOCUMENTS,
Relative to a Calumny circulated
By JOHN BROWN,
A member of the Senate of the United
States, from Kentucky,
To the prejudice of
ELISHA I. HALL,
of Frederick county, Virginia.
April 24.

Virginia, to wit:
Fairfax county, April }
19th, 1802. }

IT having been discovered,
that ruinous delays have lately prevailed
in the business of this court, owing to the
greater part of the attorneys practicing
here, being absent, attending the sessions
of the courts held for the District of Co
lumbia—therefore it is ordered, that no
suit, or other business, shall, after the
next quarterly court to be held for this
county, be continued on account of the
non-attendance of any attorney; and that
a copy of this order be inserted in the pub
lic newspapers, printed in the town of A
lexandria, for one week, and also posted
at the door of the Court-House of this
county, for the information of the several
suitors.

From the Minutes of the Court.
A copy—Test,
WM. MOSS, c. r. c.
May 1.

Cash given for rags.

Ricketts, Newton and Co

Have just received,
Hyfon, }
Hyfon Skin, } TEAS,
Young Hyfon and
Imperial
Nankens,
Bandanno hhd's, and kumbums,
German and British ofsnaburges,
Ticklenburgs,
Loaf and lump sugars,
Jamaica sugar in hhd's. and bls.
Molasses, Jamaica spirits,
And a quantity of Shad and Her
rings in barrels.

May 3.
Philadelphia Bar Iron,
A few tons just arrived by capt. Hand,
and if the subscriber meets with encou
ragement in the sale, he will endeavor
to keep a constant supply of it.
He has three boxes of
WINDOW GLASS, 10 by 8,

And
COARSE SALT,
—fit for the fisheries, to sell.
A Lot or two to rent for five years, in
the Gut, near the Spring where a tan yard
was once begun.

Wm. Hartshorne.

5th mo. 2d.
JUST RECEIVED,
A handsome assortment of Cutlery
and Cabinet Furniture,
Carpenters and joiners' tools,
Best plated, half plated, and common
fadlery,
Mens, womens', and chair saddle trees,
Mathematical instruments,
Table castors,
Spectacles,
Best Pennsylvania manufactured grak
and grain scythes,
English and German do.

P. WANTON.
5th mo. 3d.

LANDING
From on board the schooner Alert, at Por
cell's wharf, and for sale,
1600 bushels Libon Salt, suited
for packing fish,
55 boxes fresh Lemons,
9 baskets Oranges,
49 boxes Soap,
13 do. Chocolate excellent quality,
10 do. 8 by 10 Window Glass,
8 crates Glass Ware assorted.

Alex. Henderson & Co.
Who have for sale,
20,000 lbs. fine St. Domingo
Coffee, entitled to drawback; and a few
cases of Callender's best Cheese, of a qua
lity rarely to be met with.
May 3.

Public Notice.

ALL persons concerned are requested
to exhibit their claims, charged up to the
first of May next—at which time the pre
sent Overseers of the Poor for the county
of Alexandria, will exhibit their accounts
to a special Levy Court, which will be
summoned to take cognizance of their
transactions for the term which they were
appointed.—In behalf,
PHILIP WANTON.
April 28.

BENNETT & WATTS

HAVE RECEIVED,
By the George and Paul Sieman, via
Baltimore—a part of their
SPRING GOODS,
which they are now opening for sale.
They daily expect the remainder of their
goods by the Union from London, and the
United States from Liverpool.
May 1.

I have just received and offer
for sale, SACKINGS and OSNABURGS
in bales, and FELT HATS in boxes—
also, one ton SHEATHING PAPER.
W. HODGSON.
April 7.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, February 24.

Debate on the bill received from the Senate entitled "An Act to repeal certain acts respecting the organization of the courts of the U. States."

(Mr. Rutledge's Speech continued.)

In no popular government perhaps was an administration more popular than was the former administration at the time this tax was laid. Sir, this law had no connexion with personal or party considerations. Like all the measures of the administration, 'twas designed to promote the public good. Had we, like our opponents, consulted the caprices and prejudices, and not the real interests of our constituents; had we been merely attentive to popular favor, we should not have passed this law: at the crisis 'twas passed the public good demanded it, and we were regardless of every other consideration. A nation that had lighted up the flame of war in every corner of Europe, that was prostrating the liberties of every free people, and subverting the government of every country, saw fit to menace us. Told us for the preservation of our peace and independence we must pay tribute. This degrading measure was scornfully rejected by our administration—they said if we must fall we will fall after a struggle, and our citizens prepared themselves for war with alacrity, and regarded every sacrifice as inconceivable compared with the great sacrifice of independence. With this prospect of immediate war, we should have acted not only unwisely, but treacherously, had we trusted for public income to the revenue derived from trade—had our trade been destroyed, there would have been a complete destitution of revenue, and to place the means of national defence as far beyond the reach of contingency as possible we imposed the direct tax. We knew this law would prove arms and ammunition to those who were inventing all the falsehoods credulity could swallow, and who were busily employed in misrepresenting and calumniating the conduct of the government. We did suppose they might make this law their artillery to batter down the administration—but we are not deterred from our honest purposes by this expectation—a change of men when compared with a change of government weighed with our minds as dust does in the balance; our measures did not aim at popularity, and we were just to our country, regardless of any party consequences. At this early period, says the gentleman, it was to have been calculated what would be the result of the Presidential election. Sir, those must have been gifted with second sight, must have been prophets indeed, who could have foretold how the election would issue; the result was as doubtful as any event could be, 'till within a few days of the election; it is recollected that every thing depended upon the South Carolina vote; all the gentlemen in nomination went their with an equal number of votes; the anxiety displayed at the time by the gentlemen here from Virginia proved they then deemed it very doubtful how the election would terminate. Indeed, sir, nothing could have been more doubtful, and I believe it is fully known to the ministerial side of this house that it depended upon one of the gentlemen nominated who had not the Carolina votes obtained them and produced to the election a different result; but his correct mind was obnoxious to any intrigue; 'twould not descend to any compromise, and this honorable man knew that no station could be honorable to him unless honorably obtained. In the very wide range which the gentleman from Virginia has permitted himself to take, he has been pleased to notice the conduct of the late congress when they were occupied in the election of a President of the United States, and he has said we were then pushing forward to immolate the constitution of our country. What does all this mean sir? What sir! Because we, of the two gentlemen who had from the electors an equal number of votes, did not prefer him *who was from Virginia*, are we to be charged with an immolation of our constitution? Sir, the gentleman from Virginia was not a member of the late congress, and least he should not know the history of the transaction to which he alludes, I will give it.

The electors chosen in the different states gave the same number of votes for Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr; there being a tie it devolved by the direction of the constitution upon the House of representatives to make an election. We sincerely believed that Mr. Burr was the best and the most fit man to be president, and we accordingly voted for him; we continued to vote for him six and thirty times; we were anxious to have him elected and we deprecated the election of the other candidate, but when we found gentlemen were determined not to have the candidate from N. York, and said they would have him from Virginia President, we or they would have no President, who venerated our constitution too sacredly to do any thing which should hazard the loss of it, yielded. We believed Mr. Jefferson radically and on principle hostile to the national constitution—we believed some of the most important features in it obnoxious to him—we believed him desirous of destroying the independence of our judiciary—we believed him opposed to the Senate as now organized, and we believed him destitute of that degree of energy necessary to maintain the general liberty of the people of the United States. With these impressions deep upon our minds, we should have been traitors to our country had we voted for the gentleman from Virginia, as long as there was any prospect left to us of elevating the gentleman from New-York; but when we found the object of our preference was so obnoxious to gentlemen on the other side, that they would hazard the having of no president rather than have him, we ceased our opposition. And this is what the honorable gentleman from Virginia has been pleased to call 'pushing forward to immolate the constitution.' I regret, Mr. Chairman, being compelled to mention names and say any thing of a personal nature, but I am obliged to do it in pursuing the gentleman from Virginia, who in his extraordinary course has not only mentioned the names of gentlemen but ascribed unworthy motives for their conduct. He has said Mr. Read, and Mr. Green voted for the law under which they got appointments. Although they have abundant proof that neither of these gentlemen solicited their offices, that they were given spontaneously, and without being expected, yet I will merely answer this observation by mentioning, what is very generally known to all gentlemen who have been of late in the councils of the nation—it is, that it was the invariable practice of the former executive to appoint gentlemen to office without previously advising with them. It is well known that under the law gentlemen are now endeavoring to repeal, Mr. Jay was appointed chief justice, and about the same time several gentlemen in this house were appointed to some of the most honorable stations under our government—the executive's intention it is well known had not been previously notified to them—it is known they all declined accepting the places proffered to them. Permit me, sir, to give a brief history of the case of Mr. Green, on which the gentleman from Virginia has dwelt so much.

(To be continued.)

From the New Brunswick Advertiser.

Being a poor man, I felt myself much interested in the measures of the general government with respect to the internal taxes. Some of those taxes, men in low circumstances have not complained of, as they fell exclusively on those who are able to pay them. I therefore expected that the heavy duties on brown sugar, bohea tea and salt, would have been lessened, and some of the internal taxes continued.—But judge of my surprise, sir, when I read in the newspaper, that the democrats, were bent to abolish indiscriminately all the internal taxes. Their conduct in this business has completely opened my eyes. All their professions of regard for the poor, I am now led to believe, end in a blind obedience to whatever the great man of Virginia says must be done.

During the debate on the propriety of repealing the internal taxes, I cherished the hope that some of our Jersey representatives would have considered the hardships of the poor in this state, but I have been much disappointed. Elmer & Southard have spoken as much as their slender talents would allow; but what they have said was so discordant with the fact, that I am determined never to give them my vote again.

Mr. Southard said in congress, "tha-

Windfor chairs are generally owned by people in this state that are very poor." This is certainly not true. I appeal to the great body of poor people, to say, whether one in fifty of them own a Windsor chair. As far as my knowledge extends they do not—and were the very poor of New-Jersey collected together, Mr. Southard would not dare to make the above assertion in their presence.

But Mr. Elmer to help forward the matter, has said, that sugar and tea are not the necessities of life. It is not my business to determine what will merely support life, or what kind of food is most conducive to health. That however, is held to be necessary of life, which forms a part of the daily food of a people. And are not sugar and tea used by poor people generally? Do they not compose part of our diet every day? Have we not from our infancy been brought up in the use of them?

But Mr. Elmer insinuates, that if the tax on brown sugar and bohea teas falls heavy on poor people, they may find a good substitute. So then, poor people are to be taxed out of their sugar and tea. In this way a mark of ignominy is to be fixed upon them, they are to have a constant feeling of their degradation. Great folks it seems may ride in their coaches and pay no tax for them, while we because we are poor, must for every mouthful of sugar, tea, and salt, pay an enormous duty. If this is the road democrats travel, I'll step out of it.

ABIJAH JONES.

An eminent writer on general policy says "many things from being articles of high living, have afterwards come to be generally considered as necessities, as tea is at present."

FROM THE FEDERAL SPY.

TO FARMERS.

AS much has been said of the utility of using Plaster Paris;—at the request of a respectable gentleman, I have made use of it on two acres of land, for five years, without any other mature. Early in the spring of 1797, I sowed down two acres of ground, of a lousy soil oats and clover, and put three bushels of Plaster to an acre; in the summer I had a large crop of oats. Early in the spring of 1798, I put three bushels of Plaster on an acre, on the same land; the crop this season was very great, far exceeding my expectations. Early in the spring of 1799, I put three bushels of Plaster to an acre on the same land; I had as large a crop as the season before, besides a crop of rowing. After I had taken the crop of rowing off, I plowed it up, was careful to have it all turned over, I then took a large harrow and two corn harrows, at the end of the large one, and harrowed all day on two acres. I then sowed two bushels of wheat on the two acres and harrowed all day on the same piece. Early in the spring 1800, I put three bushels of Plaster to an acre on the same ground, and sowed Clover and Heards Grass seed, with the Plaster. I threshed my wheat early in the fall, and had upwards of twenty-three bushels to an acre, which I sold at two dollars per bushel; the money I received for the wheat more than paid all the expense, and what I gave for the land. Early in the Spring 1801, I put three bushels of Plaster to an acre, and the crop was great; I had five tons of clover and herds grass off the two acres. I have made use of the plaster for eight or nine years, and I find it answers far better than I expected.—The land I used the Plaster on, has been under improvement more than one hundred years.

DANIEL LOMBARD.

Springfield, Dec. 22, 1801.

BOSTON, April 27.

From Lisbon.

Capt. Eayrs, from Lisbon, who failed March 22, informs, that on that day a British packet arrived from London, and brought a report of the renewal of hostilities between Great Britain and France, which was generally believed at Lisbon. A French fleet had been seen, which was supposed to be bound to the Mediterranean, and soon afterwards a British fleet proceeding to reconnoitre the former.

By capt. Manson, also from Lisbon, and who failed in co. with capt. Eayrs, we learn further, that the packet which arrived there from London, had a passage of four days; that she brought information that the British government, irritated by the tardiness which had been discovered with respect to completing the de-

finite treaty, and the views which had been disclosed at Amiens, had offered final terms, and declared their determination to recommence hostilities if they were not complied with in a specified time; the circumstances, orders had been sent to the British naval commanders to keep themselves in readiness to renew the war, and squadrons had been already directed to important stations; that the grand fleet (30 sail of the line) failed March 7, the east of France; and on 6th, 7th, the line took in provisions and departed from Torbay, with sealed orders, after 12 hours' notice; to the westward of the Western Isles, capt. Manson fell in with the British line of battle ships, which varied their course to avoid being spoken, and which were supposed to be the squadrons that failed from Torbay. The British officers at Lisbon were in high spirits, confident of fresh business in the line of their profession. The London papers received at Lisbon contained accounts of the imprisonment of General Massena, and some other distinguished officers in France.

NEW-YORK, April 30.

The following judicial opinion delivered in the Mayor's Court of this city, on the operation of the Bankrupt System of the United States, is the first on the subject. It will be found of considerable importance to the commercial community, as the interests are intimately affected by the constructions and adjudications of the court, and the force of this Statute. The decision, we understand has been acquiesced in.

NEW-YORK MAYOR'S COURT.

Waddington and Auchincloss, Assignees of M'Cready, versus Morris. TROVER, brought by the Assignees of a Bankrupt, to recover the value of certain Goods, delivered to the Defendant, in satisfaction of a just debt, under the following circumstances.

The Bankrupt finding his affairs desperate, on the 28th August, being Saturday suffered his note to be protested, and was denied to a clerk of the creditor, who came to demand payment—and as he afterwards confessed, purposely to avoid seeing his creditors or his agent. On the 29th, Sunday, he delivered parcels of his goods to a creditor (who found him taking an invoice of his stock) in satisfaction of his debt—and on the same day, the defendant (also a bona fide creditor, for money lent to the amount of 200 dollars) called on him, and requested that he would deliver goods in satisfaction of his debt, which after hesitation was agreed to by the Bankrupt, who said that, as he could not go on, the defendant might take goods in payment, and thereupon delivered him goods to the amount of 264 12-100 dollars, in order, as was expressed at the time, to cover by this excess any loss on the sale of the goods at auction. The defendant did not at the time of receiving the goods threaten any prosecution for his debt.

On Monday, the 30th, Commission of Bankruptcy was sued, Plaintiffs were afterwards duly appointed Assignees, and demand made of the goods.

On this case, the following questions are raised for the determination of the court:

1st. Was the denial to the clerk of the creditor on the 28th, an Act of Bankruptcy?

2d. Did the delivery of the goods to the defendant, vest any property in him?

The opinion of the court on the second point, will render a minute investigation of the first unnecessary; but as it has been raised, we will notice the difference between our statute, and those of England, on this point.

This Act of Bankruptcy by the English statute, is described simply by the terms, "beginning to keep his or her house, or otherwise to absent him or herself" 1 Jac. I. 115. and the courts have construed a denial to a creditor with intent to delay or defraud, to be a "beginning to keep his or her house," under the statute. Our Act however, adds to the words used by the English statute, the qualification "so that he or she cannot be taken or served with process," which would seem to imply a necessity of shewing, that process had really been sued out, and attempted to be served.

3d. The second point is one of the greatest consequence to commerce. The decision of it will determine how far the System of Bankruptcy is to have a favorable

operation on the interests of commerce. We accordingly find, that cases of a similar nature have engaged the closest attention of the English Bench, and we have fortunately the result of their labors to guide us in our judgment. That a debtor being about to fail, should not have the liberty to distinguish between his creditors; to repay the friendly creditor or tort; who may have resigned his all to serve him; and suffer the hard dealer whose extortions may have produced his ruin, to come in for the residue of his property; that creditors of these descriptions should be placed on a perfect equality, seems at first to shock our ideas of equity and justice; and the want of reflection makes us almost abhor the law which calls the satisfaction of the first debt a fraudulent act.

But when we consider that the object of every System of insolvency is to prevent this discretion in the debtor; that the connections, the partialities, the passions, and frequently the fraudulent views of the Insolvent, will prevent his making that distribution of his effects, which justice requires; we shall not arraign the law which takes the apportionment from his hands, and places it beyond the reach of his partial views.

The case cited by COOKE, 376, and *Harman, vs. Fisher*, Corv. 117, turn on the transfer being complete, before the Act of Bankruptcy committed.

Worsely, vs. de Matiers, 1 Bur. 474, was decided on the fraudulent badges attending the transfer, it was of all the Bankrupt's property; and possession did not accompany the deed. But the case of *Linton, vs. Bartlett*; 10 Geo. 3 M. SS. 3 Wile. 47, excited by COOKE, 380, is completely analogous to the present; there the transfer was complete—Possession accompanied it—it was for only a small part of the Bankrupt's property: the vendee had no knowledge or suspicion of the Insolvency; and it was to secure a sum advanced without interest, and by a brother from motives of friendship. Yet because it was done in contemplation or solicitation, and with a view of preferring one creditor to another, it was declared fraudulent and void. So in the present case, though the defendant is a fair, nay a meritorious creditor; yet as the Bankrupt, without pressure or threat of legal process, with the express purpose of giving a preference, delivered the goods on the eve of an Act of Bankruptcy, and to a greater value than the debt—it is clearly a fraud upon the operation of the law, which would be, and too frequently has been, totally defeated by practices of this kind. If the debtor can prefer one, he can prefer any number of creditors to the whole extent of his capital, and the law would become nugatory. It is important therefore to be known, that the Courts will carry the law into operation, and if any serious doubts are entertained against the judgment now given for the Plaintiff, it is recommended to the parties to change the case into a special verdict, that it may undergo the revision of a superior tribunal.

The point on which we have decided, makes it unnecessary to say any thing of the admissibility of the testimony objected to.

ARRIVED, ship Hope, Phelps, Bristol; brigs Mary, Jones, Windsor, N. C.; Ann, Cochran, Greenock, via Philadelphia; Neptune, Latham, Savannah; Schooners Harvey, Spoon, Jamaica; Rising Sun, Charleston; Mary, Boitwick, Senegal; Fair Trader, Burnham, New-Providence.

Cleared, ship Augusta, Delano, New-Orleans; brig Lpw ing, Taylor, Spain; schr Linnet, Woodward, Halifax; sloop Friendship, Worth, Yarmouth.

The brig Paitly, Johnson, from at Savannah.

Arrivals this morning.

Brig Ann, Cochran 65 days from Greenock, via Philadelphia.

Schr Fair Trader, Burnham, 16 days from New-Providence. Spoke the Louisa, off the Hook, from Antigua bound to this port.

FRANKFORD, (Ken.) April 9.

We hear from various parts of the state, that the rains of last week have raised the waters to an unusual height. From Green river we learn that the waters are seven or eight feet higher than ever known, and considerable damage has been sustained therefrom. The low lands round Bullitt's and Mann's Licks, are said to be overflowed, and the proprietors of those licks materially injured from the loss of salt and

damage done to the works. In Shelby county most of the mills, and great quantities of fencing have been swept away or so damaged as to need considerable repairs. Since the first instant scarce a day has passed but the Kentucky river (which has been higher than it was ever known) has exhibited the unpleasant appearance of wrecks of mills or the fragments of boats and their cargoes, floating on its surface. Several adventurers are now here re-packing such parts of their cargoes as have fortunately been taken up.

Saturday last this place experienced the severest storm of hail that comes within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. The cloud come from the N. W. without the appearance of bringing with it a violent storm. Between 3 and 4 o'clock the hail commenced, which was generally about the size of an ounce ball, but some considerably larger—two or three that were measured, were from five to seven inches in circumference—About the middle of the storm (which continued near half an hour) the wind shifted to a S. S. W. when the hail seemed to descend with increased violence—The destruction of window glass was perhaps nearly equalled—there is scarce a house in town the windows of which looked towards the N. W. or S. S. W. but had them nearly demolished—the loss was generally from 10 to 100 lights of glass to each house; some lost as many as 107. Fortunately only one wing of the cloud passed over town, or it is probably there would not have been a light of glass in the windows after its termination. Sunday evening, about two or three miles from the town, where the body of the cloud passed, the hail lay in large quantities, & would measure generally from two to three inches in circumference. On Wednesday, similar storms were experienced in Scott and Woodford counties; but the damage in the country has not been so great as in town.

Alexandria Advertiser.

TUESDAY, MAY 4.

Captain Nye, arrived at Boston, who sailed from Cadiz, March 25, states that the frigate Essex had arrived there; that the Governor had forbid her entering the harbor; and that, notwithstanding, Captain BAINBRIDGE entered and moored his ship.

Captain Lathrop, arrived at Norwich, (Conn.) in 24 days from Guadaloupe, informs that every thing was quiet at the time of his departure, under the government of General Pelage. The inhabitants were daily expecting a fleet from France, to take command of the island, to whom Pelage will surrender on certain conditions. The Joes, which formerly passed by tale, were cried down the day before Capt. L. sailed—and reduced to a standard nearly equal to that of the United States.

The Captain of the schr Mary, arrived at New-York from Senegal, informs that no news had arrived there of peace at the time of his departure, (March 21) and that that port was shut against the entry of American vessels. The Mary brought in two ostriches, and two camels.

The ministerial party in Congress, in repealing the duty on stills have determined to keep their matters, the people, in spirits.

The public are cautioned against receiving bills of Providence Bank, as there are many in circulation, which have been altered from one to ten dollars.

A gentleman who had been looking over some valuable rings the other day at a fashionable jeweller's, literally walked away with one of the value of 100 guineas. The poor goldsmith vainly attempted to overtake him, on the full run, and calling out "stop thief," as loudly as possible. A person who heard the hue and cry, and was observing the amazing rate at which our pedestrian kept moving, would have stopped him as the thief alluded to, but he was intimidated by the gentleman's appearance, and his vociferous "keep off, sir, I am walking for an hundred."

A CURIOUS Clock has lately been made in London, which does not strike the hour, by any aggregate of units, but speaks as it were the full hour at once: and it

requires winding up once in three months, and goes so true as neither to gain or lose more than five minutes in the above period of time, let the weather be ever to variable.

For the Alexandria Advertiser.

"Do unto others as you would wish them to do unto you."

CONSIDERING the various situations in which a human being is liable to be placed, I know of no principle so conducive to his happiness, or more truly politic, than the one here mentioned.

It admits of no excuse for the violence of passion, nor sanctions a crime in the utmost urgency of our wants. The state of man is constantly changing: he seldom remains stationary, either in the wretchedness of poverty, or the cheerfulness of affluence.

If we look back but for a few years, our neighbors on each side, have experienced the vicissitudes of fortune; some rising from a state of bondage to independence, from indigence to riches, whilst others have undergone the melancholy reverse. In each of these separate stations, would men but reflect what were their feelings, either in a more distressed or exalted condition, they would view with a more charitable eye the follies of their fellow creatures, and curb that malicious spirit which embitters their existence. Before the oppressor robbed the orphan of his patrimony, the judge condemned an innocent captive, or the seducer ruined the deluded virgin, if this maxim would impress them with due force, I believe the catalogue of human crimes would be disburdened of its load, and the society of mankind made more happy.

FABIUS.

City of Washington, April 29.

KOTZEBUE.

The following Anecdotes are from the last work of this author:

Paul (late Emperor of Russia) had built a most magnificent palace, in which he had collected a great number of pictures and statues, which he had ordered to be purchased in France and Italy; the expence of the whole amounted to 18,000,000 of roubles. The palace was built in a most unwholesome situation, and his physicians requested him not to reside there, but in vain. He employed M. Kotzebue to draw up a detailed description of the palace, which Kotzebue says, would have been one of the dullest books ever composed. The death of Paul, however, put an end to the work, and all the valuable articles were taken from the palace, which is now completely deserted.

When the prisons were opened, after the death of Paul, many very affecting scenes were witnessed by those who were charged with that office. Among others, an old Colonel had been put in prison, and his son, a gallant young officer, covered with wounds, having in vain applied for his release, desired to be shut up with his father. His request was partly complied with, for he was put in prison, but not with his father, who never knew of this noble conduct of his son until the latter came to announce to him their common liberty.

The first person who appeared in a round hat in Petersburg, after Paul's death, was followed in crowds, and people ran to their windows to look at him.

Paul was determined that none of his daughters should be married contrary to their inclination. When the Archduchess Alexandra was about to depart, he displayed the most violent affliction: he returned several times to the carriage in which she was, and wept while he embraced her.

A few days before his death, he went to the Empress, and said, "My angel, I am going to make you a present which I am sure will give you pleasure." It was a pair of embroidered stockings, which were worked by some young Ladies who were educated in a seminary under the patronage of the Empress.

3000 feet of Mahogany FOR SALE.

It will be sawed to any thickness and sold on moderate terms. Apply to BENJAMIN ADAMSON, joiner and cabinet maker, Fairfax street, near Queen street, or to

RALPH DOUGLASS, Sawyer, Patrick street, facing Mr. Francis Peyton's dwelling house, King street. May 4.

Public Sale.

At three o'clock THIS DAY, will be sold to the highest bidder, on Col. Ramsay's wharf,

Nine hhds. and two bls. First quality SUGAR, imported in the schr Arrow, at a credit of 60 days for approved notes. P. G. MARSTELLER, May 4, 1802. Vendue Master.

Public Sale.

On Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. will be sold,

Thirty hhds. first quality JAMAICA RUM, at a credit of 60 and 90 days, on Mr. W. Wilken's wharf. P. G. MARSTELLER, May 4. Auctioneer.

Just received from Norfolk and for sale by the subscriber,

Fresh Lemons by the box or retail; excellent soft shell'd almonds and oranges; muskadel raisins; double and single Gloster cheese, tamarinds, &c. &c. with 700 bushels of Lisbon salt. ABEL WILLIS. May 4.

Land for Sale.

On Friday the 18th of June next, will be sold, on the premises, by virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the county court of Fairfax, made by consent of parties at July Court, in the year 1801, in a suit brought on the chancery side of the said court,

By Wm. Whitcroft, Josiah W. King, Letitia King, Henry Whitcroft, Sarah Whitcroft, Thos. Munroe, Frances Munroe, Alexander Kerr, Ann Ker, and Catharine Whitcroft, administrators & heirs at law of Wm. Whitcroft, dec'd, Against Josiah Watson, and Jane his wife, and Jas. Watson, Deft's.

We the subscribers, commissioned in and by the said decree commissioned and named, shall proceed to expose to public sale by auction for ready money, all that tract or parcel of land lying in the county of Fairfax, about two or three miles from Alexandria, between the turnpike and Colchester roads, and touching on both of those roads, with Cameron and South Run flowing through it, containing between five and six hundred acres, mortgaged by Josiah Watson to William Whitcroft deceased, which mortgage is filed among the papers in the said suit. The above land will be sold either in parcels or altogether as may be found most suitable on the day of sale; a satisfactory exhibition of the title will be ready for the inspection of all concerned by the day of sale, and those disposed to purchase, are referred for more particular information to the proceedings and decree in the said suit to Mr. Josiah Watson, in the town of Alexandria, or to either of the subscribers, Wm. HARTSHORNE, Nich's FITZHUGH, Wm. PAYNE.

May 4. godf

By order of the Orphan's Court in and for the county of Washington, District of Columbia.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT all persons having claims against GUSTAVUS SCOTT, late of said County deceased, are hereby warned and required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the first day of June next, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

ELIAS B. CALDWELL, Adm'r. C. T. A. Georgetown, March 29. 1aw2m

To the Citizens of Prince William County.

TAKE NOTICE, that there will be a petition presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, for the purpose of moving the County Court from Dumfries to the centre of the county. May 1. 1aw4w

Printing in all its variety, executed at this office, with neatness and dispatch.

WILLIAM LOWRY
HAS IMPORTED,
By the ship *Tyson*, from Liverpool, via
Baltimore, and now opening for sale, at
the store lately occupied by John Ramsey,
King-street,

A quantity of
EARTHEN WARE,
in crates assorted.

Also,
A quantity of Dry Goods,
suitable for the season, and is in daily ex-
pectation of receiving an additional supply
of those articles by the first arrivals from
Britain. Country storekeepers and others
will find it their interest in giving him a
call, as he is determined to sell on the
most reasonable terms.

April 30. d

*In obedience to a Decree of
the Court of Alexandria county, on
Monday the 17th day of May next, if
fair, if not the next fair day, will be
offered for sale on the premises, upon a
Credit of 6 and 12 months,
upon notes with approved indorsers, ne-
gotiable at the Bank of Alexandria,*

A Lot of Ground,

Containing half an acre, lying upon the
east side of Alfred street and south side of
Cameron street, in the town of Alexan-
dria, extending on Alfred street 176 feet
7 inches, upon Cameron street 123 feet
5 inches. There are a convenient two
story frame dwelling house, with a kit-
chen and other out houses upon the lot,
which now rent for £. 50 per annum.—
The lot is subject to an annual rent of
£. 15. As the lot is large it will be laid
off into smaller divisions, and sold either
in those divisions, or altogether, as will
be most agreeable to those inclined to pur-
chase. This sale is made to satisfy a debt
due from Thomas Richards to Thompson
and Veitch.

**JAMES KEITH,
JOHN JANNEY
JOHN DUNLAP,** } Com'rs.

April 16. d34t

William Hartshorne
Has for Sale at his Mill, or in Alexandria,
Plaster of Paris by the
ton, or ready ground by the bushel,
Indian Meal and Rye Meal, bolted or
unbolted,
Corn, or any other grain, ground for
toll at the mill.

At his store in town,

Hay in bundles, Corn by
the bushel,
Loaf and lump Sugar by the hoghead
or barrel,
First and second quality James River
Tobacco, in kegs,
A few very good Mill Spindles,
Two good Scale Beams,
Three boxes 8 by 10 Window Glafs,
A few barrels of Tar,
James River Coal.

For Sale,

A number of valuable Lots in town,
A small House on a lot of 28 feet front
on Water Street, next door to Major
Munceaster's.

Also, for Sale or Rent,

A valuable Brick House
on King street, now in the tenure of Tho-
mas Cruse.

3d mo. 1. d

Valuable Building Lots
FOR SALE.

*On Wednesday the 5th of May
next, the subscribers will offer at pub-
lic sale, on a credit which will then be
made known,*

About 80 LOTS

of convenient dimensions for building, ly-
ing between Queen and Oronoko streets,
in the vicinity of the powder house. And
as soon as the sale of those lots is over,
they will proceed to sell in lots, a plat of
which will be exhibited, about nineteen
ACRES of GROUND, a little farther
to the westward, bounded on the south by
the garden in the tenure of Thos. Purkes,
on the west by ground of Mr. Dulany, on
the north by ground of captain Conway,
and on the east by ground of Mr. Chas.
Alexander and the heirs of Samuel Arell,
deceased. Possession may be had immedi-
ately on the payments being secured ac-
cording to the conditions of the sale,
which will commence at nine o'clock in
the morning, if the day is fair, otherwise
at the same hour the next fair day.

**WM. WILSON,
JOHN POTTS.**

March 15.

1aw18M-d4t

T. SIMMS

Has just received and offers for sale, at
the lower end of Prince street,
15 jars best quality Tamarinds,
And a quantity of
Fresh Limes and Lemons.

April 27. d

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale by the subscriber, lower end
of PRINCE-STREET, a quantity of the best

CHINA ORANGES.

THO. SIMMS.

April 3. d

Public Notice.

THE Justices of the Peace for the coun-
ty of Alexandria, are requested to meet
at the court house, at ten o'clock in the
morning, on Friday the 7th day of May;
and every person who may have claims,
which are to be adjusted by the Levy
Court, are requested to attend on that
day. The accounts are to be stated for
such charges as did become due up to the
first day of May only.

April 29.

TO RENT,

A convenient three story brick
House, on Fairfax and Gibbon Streets,
with every convenience thereto belonging.
Possession may be had immediately. En-
quire of the printers.

April 14. d2w

Just Received,

A parcel of pickled Herrings in bls.
A quantity of foal leather and shoes,
Cyder in barrels, and
A few chests Young Hyson Tea,

For sale by

J. GARDNER LADD.

March 16. d

**ALEXANDER SMITH
AND SON,**

Have just received from Philadelphia,
—A quantity of—

Bolting Cloths,

OF the latest importation from Europe
—which, in addition to their former stock,
make a complete assortment, and will be
sold on the very lowest terms for cash.

They have also on hand,

Molasses in hogheads,
Whiskey in barrels,
Pork and beef in barrels,
Philadelphia lime,
Soap and candles in boxes,
Coffee in bags,
Sugar in barrels, and

**1000 bushels Turk's-Island
SALT, &c. &c.**

We continue to select the best FLOUR
for family use.

A. S. & SON.

March 27. eozm

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR

**The Turnpike Road from Alexan-
dria to Little River,**

in Loudoun county, will be received by
William Hartshorne for himself and John
Thomas Rickets, in Alexandria—Israel
Lacy and Burr Powell in Loudoun; David
Hunter and William Riddle in Berkeley;
Thomas Hammond and Matthew Frame
in Jefferson; Bushrod Taylor and Wm.
Davidson in Frederick; Samuel Crowdon
and William Stienberger in Shenandoah.
This being a business in which the com-
munity may be greatly benefited, and as
it has only this day come into my hands,
I have undertaken to publish without con-
sulting the other commissioners as they are
all at a distance. The law is with me,
and I doubt not will be shown by the
other commissioners, to any person ap-
plying. The law requires Ten Dollars to
be paid at the time of subscribing; the
remaining sum of Ninety Dollars, on each
share, is to be paid in dividends, as called
for by the President and Directors, to be
chosen by the stockholders.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

April 20. eo

A valuable piece of Ground
for sale, containing near one quarter of a
square, laying on Duke and Pitt-streets,
either together or in lots as may suit the
purchaser, on which a liberal credit will
be given.

ALSO—A few barrels of Tar,
Flour in barrels or half barrels,
Cash given for Wheat, either at my
Mill or Store in this place.

WM. HARTSHORNE.

3d Month, 23d. eo

*Clean linen and cotton
rags bought at this office.*

The term of Partnership

heretofore existing under the firm of
Thompson & Veitch,
expired on the 25th of December, 1801:
All business relating to that firm will be
settled by the subscribers at their counting
room on King street.

**JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.**

*Who offer for Sale, on liberal
terms, the following Property, viz.*

Two Tracts of Land in Lou-
doun county, one of which is situate near
the Gum Spring, being well timbered,
and containing four hundred acres—the
other near Broad Run Church, containing
four hundred acres, (adjoining the lands
of George Lee) on which there is an ex-
tensive peach orchard; late the property
of John Spencer.

One Lot of lease Land, in the
Manor of Leeds, Fauquier county, con-
taining two hundred acres: late the pro-
perty of Aquila Davis.

One Tract of Land in Ran-
dolph county, containing five hundred
acres (said to be very valuable) situate on
the south side of Gladly Creek: late the
property of Patrick Dougherty.

One other Tract in Hamp-
shire county, on a branch of Fairley's
Run, containing 400 acres: formerly
the property of Daniel Jones.

One other Tract called Ferti-
lity, containing two hundred and sixty
acres, in Westmoreland county, state of
Pennsylvania, situate on the Monongahela,
about one quarter of a mile below
Cafner's Ferry, and 4 miles above Parkin-
son's ferry, binding three quarters of a
mile on said river. A considerable pro-
portion of said tract is bottom land, with
a valuable orchard of sugar trees, and
about 60 acres under cultivation; the re-
mainder very heavily timbered.

One other Tract containing
one thousand acres, on Green River, in
the state of Kentucky; being part of the
military lands formerly belonging to G.
Rice, deceased.

One House and Lot in Charles
Town, Jefferson county, on the Main
street leading from Harper's Ferry to
Winchester, occupied by Adam Haun.

A vacant Lot in said town,
situate on the same street, adjoining the
store of Thomas Hamman.

Two handsome three story
Brick dwelling Houses, with brick stables
and carriage houses to each, situate on
Pennsylvania avenue in the City of Wash-
ington: at present occupied by John Coyle
and Benjamin G. Orr.

A Brick dwelling House in
George-Town, opposite the wharf occu-
pied by George King, together with part
of said wharf.

A Brick dwelling House in
the town of Alexandria, situated on Prince
street, between Fairfax and Royal streets:
lately occupied by Charles Turner.

A corner Lot on Prince and
Royal streets, adjoining said brick house.

The vacant Lots on Prince
street, on the east side of said brick house.
The situation of the above property is
equal to any in the town for business.

A House and Lot on King
street: now occupied by S. Snowden and
Co.

A Lot fronting fifty six feet
on Prince street, and extending back 119
feet, bounded by an alley on the south:
on part of said lot is the warehouse occu-
pied by Hugh Smith.

A Lot on the west side of
Washington street, between Prince and
Duke streets. raw6m

Notice.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully inform-
ed, that BOOKS of SUBSCRIPTION
for Shares in the Alleghany Turnpike
Road, are opened at the office of Col.
Francis Deakins, in George-Town, and
at the counting house of Mr. William
Hartshorne, in the town of Alexandria,
where those inclined to subscribe for shares
will please to apply.

The acts of the Assemblies of Mary-
land and Virginia, for incorporating "a
Company for establishing a Turnpike
Road from the Burnt Mill, about a
mile below George's creek, on the
Potomack river, to the nearest western
navigation," may be seen at either of
the abovementioned places.

March 4.

12w

WANTED,

A WET NURSE of good character—
such an one will meet with good encou-
ragement. Apply to the Printers.
April 16. eo

*Sanctioned by the Mayor and
Commonalty.*

THE subscriber having commenced
numbering the houses, and designating the
streets in Alexandria, a work previously
necessary to the compilation of his Direc-
tory, which, as he doubts not but that
adequate encouragement will be given by
a liberal public, shall contain as great
variety of useful subject-matter as any
publication of the kind, in any seaport of
equal magnitude in the union. In order
to effect his plan, and render the work
worthy the notice of its patrons, the edi-
tor will spare no pains or on his part.

CHAS. H. SIMMONS.

April 23. eo

R. & J. GRAY

*Have for Sale, wholesale and re-
tail, at their Book and Stationary Store,
in King street, between Royal and Fair-
fax streets, the following articles, on
which a liberal deduction will be made
to those who purchase to sell again:*
Novels, Romances, &c.

THE Beggar Girl, a novel in three vols. by
Mrs. Bennet; Devalcourt, by do. Girl of the
Mountains, a novel in 2 vols. by Mrs. Parsons;
St. Leon, or a Tale of the XVIth Century, a no-
vel in 2 vols. by Wm. Godwin, Children of the
Abbey, a tale, 4 vols. bound in 2, by Regina
Maria Roche, Vicar of Landdown, 2 vols. in one
by do. Maid of the Hamlet, 2 vols. in one, by do.
Nocturnal Visit, a novel, in 2 vols. by do. Spirit
of the Castle, by William C. Proby, Vagabond,
by George Walker, Mordant, by Dr. Moore,
The Armenian, or Ghost of Seer, a history
founded on facts, 2 vols. from the German of
Schiller, Charlotte Temple, a Tale of Truth, by
Mrs. Rowland, 2 vols. in one, Adventures of Gus-
tania di Lucca, the Abbess, a romance by W.
H. Ireland, the avowed author of the Shakespeare
papers, &c. &c. in 3 vols. the Fool of Quality,
or the History of Henry Earl of Moreland, in 1
vols. by Mr. Brooke, Royal Captives, a Frag-
ment of Secret History, by Ann Yearley, a Tale
of the Times, a novel by the author of the Gol-
dip's Story, in 2 vols.

Miscellanies.

Epitome of the History of Europe from the
reign of Charlemagne to the beginning of the
reign of George III. 8vo. Beauties of Nature De-
lineated, or Philosophical and Pious Contem-
plations on the Works of Nature, and the Seasons
of the Year, selected from Sturm's Reflections, Life
and Writings of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin,
Taphin's Fable, Blossoms of Morality, Sand-
ford and Merton, Constitutions of the United
States with the latest amendments, to which are
prefixed, the Declaration of Independence and the
Federal Constitution with the amendments; Je-
nius's Letters, complete in one vol. with a cop-
ious index; Letters of Themistocles, with an ap-
pendix, containing a Character of Dr. Franklin,
and Remarks on his Life, written by himself;
Vocal Medley, a new Collection of fashionable
modern Songs; American Songster; Patriotic
Medley; Watts's Psalms and Hymns; Methodist
Hymns and Spiritual Songs; Newton's Olney
Hymns; Common Prayer Books in plain and
Morocco binding.

School Books.

Bibles, Testaments, Scott's Lessons, Murray's
English Reader; Introduction to the English
Reader; Sequel to do. Young Gentlemen and
Ladies' Monitor; Eticck's Dictionary; Platter's
Columbian Orator; Webster's Institutes, contain-
ing his Spelling Book, or 1st part, Grammar of
21 part, and Selection in Reading, or 3d part;
Dilworth's Spelling Book; Columbian do. Child's
Guide; American Primer; Columbian do. Dr.
Lowell's English Grammar; Althe's Introduction
to do. Philadelphia Latin do. Clark's Introduc-
tion to Latin; Mair's do. do. Clarke's Evidences
do. Corderii; Rudiman's Rudiments of the Latin
Tongue; American Tutor's Assistant, Dilworth's
Schoolmaster's do. Mrs. Barbauld's Lessons and
Hymns for Children; Juvenile Magazine to be
continued monthly.

Chap Books.

Prompter; Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp;
Mother Goose's Tales; Trojan War, Guillot-
Reviv'd; Laugh and be Fat; Hocus Pocus; Di-
vine Emblems; Letter Writer; Spanish Rogues;
Religious Courtship; Conquest of Mexico;
Buck's Companion; Youthful Jester's Cheap Re-
pository.

Stationary.

Lead Inkstands with glass holders; Pocket di-
Morocco Pocket Books assorted; Playing Cards;
red and black Inkpowder; Wafers by the pound
or oz. Letter Paper of different qualities: Fool-
cap writing paper; Quills and Slates, lead and
slate Pencils; and a general assortment of

Blank Books,

consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, In-
voices, Waste and Cash Books, Cyphering and
Copy Books; Copper plate Copy Lines large and
small hand

Bookbinding.

Of every description, executed with neatness
and dispatch. Merchants' account books ruled
and bound to any pattern at the shortest notice.

Wanted,

One or two boys of good connection, between
12 and 14 years of age, as apprentices to the
bookbinding business.

April 20.

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.